

# The Wichita Daily Eagle

VOLUME XXXII

WICHITA, KANSAS; TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1900.

NUMBER 94

## BOER

Junta at Brussels Says Kruger Will Make Peace

ON INDEPENDENCE BASIS

Otherwise It Is to be War to the Bitter End.

TWO ARMIES CONFRONT

Precedent to the War's Real Battle—Rhodes Is an Elephant—Powerful British Fleet Mobilizing.

Brussels, March 5.—The Transvaal agency here confirms the statement that President Kruger is ready to conclude peace with Great Britain on the basis of independence of the two republics, and that otherwise the struggle will continue to the bitter end. The agency believes that the Afrikaner element in Cape Colony and Natal will rebel rather than allow annexation, and that the Dutch members of the Cape Colony parliament will vote by acclamation in favor of Boer independence.

**THE FLEET IS MOBILIZING**  
London, March 5.—The mobilization of a powerful fleet began yesterday evening at Torbay. Fifteen battleships arrived.

**THE CONFRONTING ARMIES**

London, March 5.—A dispatch to the Standard from Ofontein, dated Sunday, March 4, says: "Lord Roberts' army now occupies a most advantageous position. The Sixth division under General Kelly-Kenny, is posted on the right and holds all the kopjes of a distance of five miles south of the Modder. The Seventh division, under General Buller, is in the center, immediately south of the river, and General Colville, with the Ninth division, is on the north bank. The cavalry brigade under General French, is posted on the left front, and the mounted infantry, under Colonel Ridley-Martin, on the right front. The country around consists of wide, grassy plains, broken only by ridges and isolated kopjes. A body of the enemy has taken up a position on one of the latter, a flat-topped hill to the north of the river, five miles beyond General French, who today took out horse artillery and shelled them. Another force, 4,000 strong, holds an isolated group of kopjes south of the Modder and in front of the British mounted infantry. Their position is surrounded on all sides by level plains, about which the Boers must make their way in order to reach the river. As a consequence their position appears precarious in the extreme."

London, March 5.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Ofontein, dated Sunday, March 4, says: "The Boer front covers eighteen miles to the south of the Modder river."

**GREAT BRITAIN'S THREE ARMIES**

London, March 5.—(Morning.)—The air of mystery which covers the movements of the main British army in South Africa continues, though what information leaks through indicates that the campaign is being carried on with steady progress. There are now practically three British armies in the field, one in the Free State, one in Cape Colony and the other in Natal. It is known about the first, and most important, is that it is in close touch with a body of Boers estimated to number about 6,000 men. Speculation as to the direction and method of General Roberts' advance into the Free State is quite needless, so carefully are the plans concealed. In Cape Colony, General Buller and General Buller command the two horns of the army, while General Buller holds the main Boer force in check. General Buller and General Buller will probably combine and advance on Bloemfontein, with General Buller guarding the right flank with the mobile columns. This movement will be subsequent to securing a line of communications along the lines of the Free State railways, which, according to the latest dispatches, seems almost accomplished. The third army, that in Natal, is comparatively inactive and, with the exception of a few sorties, a serious movement can hardly be expected from it this week. When it will be ready to advance its movements must greatly depend upon how much the retreating Boers put between themselves and General Buller. As an indication of the British objective, which at least is clearly outlined as Pretoria, the least of Mafeking by a force from the south, may be expected any day. Colonel Plumer's force, on the north, seems incapable of accomplishing it.

**CAPE DUTCH AND THE NATIVES**

The unexpected activity of the Cape Dutch and the reported likelihood of fighting between them and the Basutos, aided by other tribes having a grudge against the Boers, seems almost a certainty. The only other untoward phase of the military situation that the critics can discern is the enforced temporary inactivity of the Natal army, an instance of which is contained in the dispatches announcing that the flying column which attempted to intercept the Boer retreat only succeeded in driving the enemy further north. General Buller's men, according to the Times correspondent at Ladysmith, will require a fortnight's recuperation.

**HOW KITCHENER GOES AT IT**

New York, March 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: One of the results of the pacification of the Dutch districts of Cape Colony may be the purchase of large numbers of horses from the farmers. But the remnants sent down are believed to be utterly inadequate. General Kitchener can work out the transport problem to Pretoria if anybody can do it. Letters received from officers at Cape Town describe General Roberts as a man of business. A staff officer of engineers told General Roberts that he could do certain work assigned to him in the course of a fortnight. "I am sure," said General Roberts, "that you will do as well as you can." General Kitchener asked the same officer how much time he would require for the job. "A fortnight," was the answer. Kitchener smiled grimly. "Either you will do it in a week," he said.

## BUDGET

So Enormous It Is Presented With a Whimper.

COST OF WAR SIX TIMES

First Estimates—British Taxpayer's Wrath Dreaded.

London, March 5.—The house of commons was crowded today and all the public galleries were thronged in anticipation of the budget statement. The speaker, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in introducing the budget, showed that an expenditure of £154,000,000 had to be provided for in the budget of 1900-1901.

The chancellor of the exchequer, after laying the figures before the house, pointed out that the country had to face a total estimated expenditure in consequence of the war, no less than six times as much as had been estimated in October last. Against the estimated expenditure of £154,000,000 for the coming year, the chancellor of the exchequer estimated the revenue, on the existing basis of taxation, at £116,000,000, or a deficit of £38,000,000.

Dealing with the war expenditures, he said, the government had made the best calculations as to the amount it ought to ask from parliament with the view of a successful prosecution of the war.

It was impossible to assert when the war would be concluded and the expenditures might be large. On the other hand, however, a happy change in the military situation and the fact that the season now fast approaching was, in the opinion of all the authorities, favorable to Boer operations, had to be considered. He might be obliged in July or August to ask parliament for further relief, but he believed he was fairly justified in hoping that the intended expenditures would suffice to successfully conclude the war.

He estimated the total war expenditure, including the deficit of £17,000,000, at £200,000,000.

The chancellor of the exchequer characterized the suggested methods of fresh taxation as in no ways impracticable, saying the government felt justified in raising a portion of the war funds by a loan, but he added, it was also justified in calling upon the taxpayers for an immediate and substantial sacrifice.

In this connection he thought they could reasonably anticipate that the more acute and more costly phases of the war would not last long. He asked that the taxpayers subscribe to the cost of the war by an increase of the income tax to one shilling in the pound, producing an additional £6,500,000. He also said that in order to meet a war expenditure of £60,000,000 he would propose that the stamp duties on stock exchange contract notes be extended to sales on the produce exchange; that the beer duties should be increased a shilling on a barrel of 36 gallons; that there would be an increase on the duties on spirits of one shilling per pound, and on tea of two pence per pound. He anticipated that the above changes would increase the revenue £12,250,000 and he proposed to save £4,500,000 by suspending the sinking fund in relation to certain annuities. He proposed to borrow the rest of the necessary funds. A total of £200,000,000 had to be raised, of which £20,000,000 was now in the treasury and £50,000,000 would be raised by bonds or stocks repayable in a term not exceeding ten years.

During the course of his remarks the chancellor of the exchequer, referring to his previously expressed opinion regarding the capacity of the Transvaal to bear a reasonable share in the expenditure of the war, said he still adhered to that opinion, but he was bound to say that the events of the last five months and the claims which would undoubtedly be made by the loyal colonists of Natal for compensation for losses sustained at the hands of the Boers and the enormous increase in expenditures since he last spoke had made him feel that the capacity of the Transvaal to bear the cost of the war was a less important factor, though it was still an important factor, than he estimated in October last.

There had been a remarkable increase in the receipts from the death duties totalling £17,471,000, of which £2,271,000 was from the estates of millionaires, including a fortune from the estate of one man, a foreigner, who lived on fifteen shillings a day in a West End London house. The duties on the estate of the late Lord Salisbury, he said, had contributed to the exchequer more than the cost of an ironclad.

(The foreigner referred to is the late George Smith, the pioneer banker of Chicago, who died October 1, 1899, in his rooms at the Reform club, London.)

Explaining the proposed loan, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said he believed it would be a misapprehension to suppose a new issue of consols as it would create a permanent debt which the nation could not pay off at par until 1923. He thought it would be better that part of the £200,000,000 be reserved, say an amount not exceeding £5,000,000, for a further issue of treasury bills. The rest he proposed to raise by bonds or stocks. He had reason to believe it was possible to place such an issue on very reasonable terms and he hoped to do so in a way not to insure profit for a few great and wealthy persons, but to bring the whole public into the war loan and enable them to come to the assistance of the country.

Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist, protested against Ireland having to pay anything toward the war expenses, asserting that not a penny had been expended in Ireland. The tax on whisky, he said, had been a new issue of consols as it would create a permanent debt which the nation could not pay off at par until 1923. He thought it would be better that part of the £200,000,000 be reserved, say an amount not exceeding £5,000,000, for a further issue of treasury bills. The rest he proposed to raise by bonds or stocks. He had reason to believe it was possible to place such an issue on very reasonable terms and he hoped to do so in a way not to insure profit for a few great and wealthy persons, but to bring the whole public into the war loan and enable them to come to the assistance of the country.

**BRITISH FORCE FROM KIMBERLEY**

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**LUIGI'S ADVANCE**

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**SIEGE HANDICAPS AT MAFKING**

London, March 5.—Lady Sarah Wilson, wife of the Daily Mail from Mafeking, under date of February 19, as follows: "The shelling of the town is less severe, but bullets are more plentiful. Women and children are deliberately aimed at. For this reason, Colonel Baden-Powell is having a network of trenches dug all over the town for pedestrians. There are now miles of these trenches, but in wet weather."

## CARTER

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NO PRECEDENT AT ALL

Fairbanks and Butler on the Finance Bill.

Washington, March 5.—Mr. Carter of Wyoming dealt vigorously with the Quay case in the senate today, in the course of an explanation as to why he will vote for the former senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana and the other by Mr. Butler of North Carolina.

Hon. Thomas R. Bard, the recently elected senator from California, was presented to the senate when it convened today, by his colleague, Mr. Perkins. He was conducted to the desk by Mr. Perkins, where the oath was administered by President pro tem Frye.

When the routine business had been concluded, Mr. Aldrich called up the financial bill conference report, and Mr. Teller resumed his speech, begun last Saturday, in opposition to its adoption.

The proposed legislation, he believed, would be disastrous to the country and was the culmination of an effort begun since after the civil war to make money dearer by destroying one-half the metallic money of the world. Under it great fortunes would be acquired by the rich, while the poor would be made poorer.

He did not speak chiefly in behalf of Colorado. "Colorado today," said he, "is producing more gold than is produced in any other part of the world except South Africa. Last year we produced \$100,000,000. Undoubtedly this year the production of gold in Colorado will be \$400,000,000, and my belief is that it will soon surpass the greatest annual production of California. It is not on account of Colorado that I am opposing this bill."

We can stand the gold standard better than other parts of the country. If New England, with its great manufacturing enterprises and large laboring population, can stand it, Colorado can stand it, too, and grow rich under it."

"I believe this is the greatest calamity, however, ever inflicted upon the country—an affliction greater than that of the civil war. If the gold output should continue the time of the disaster will be postponed, but the output probably will not continue, and when it falls off the disaster will be upon our people."

The pension appropriation bill, which appropriates \$145,245,230, was passed and then Mr. Carter (Mont.) addressed the senate in favor of seating Mr. Quay as senator from Pennsylvania.

He argued that the constitution contemplated that the senate should be composed of the best men of the country, and that Mr. Quay was one of the best men of the country.

As to the Corbett case, Mr. Carter said: "My vote was recorded against Mr. Corbett, and it would be recorded in the same way again on the same state of facts; the Oregon legislature was prevented from performing their duty by the election of a senator. When the legislature adjourned this man faced a jury, and I believe never challenged a single juror after. After the trial had proceeded to its end and the case was submitted to the jury, an indictment was returned against him and thus the machinery of the court was set in operation against him to hold the members of the legislature from performing their duty in the election of a senator."

Mr. Fairbanks (Ind.) then delivered a speech in support of the conference report on the financial bill, which he declared, marked a large and intelligent step forward in our monetary history. Under it the vast industrial and commercial interests would have a period of repose, secure against the menace of monetary disaster. Labor would be benefited, for the interests of labor and capital were always identical. They could never be divorced. They were so interlarded and interdependent that money which injuriously affected one could not be beneficially affected the other.

Mr. Fairbanks then made an argument on the silver question, holding that the maintenance of the gold standard with silver circulating as currency at a parity with gold is the only time-honored policy with so what a difference existing between the value of the two metals in the market, and that it would be impossible for the United States alone to maintain the parity of silver under the free coin-

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## BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Tuesday, March 6, 1900.

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair; colder; north winds.

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

1. Oom Paul's Terms of Peace  
British Budget Presented  
Carter's Speech in Quay's Case  
War's History Sent to the Senate

2. House Passes Oklahoma Bills  
Mayor Berkeley's Election Call

3. Wichita Livestock Markets  
Review of the Grain Markets  
Wall Street Stock Circular

4. Will Go to Cape Nome  
County Assessors Meet

5. City Wins Street Fair Suit  
Wholesale Millinery Opening  
Millers' Excursion to Galveston

6. Davis' Plan for Porto Rico  
Tillman and the Colored Vote

7. Porto Rico Bill's Author  
Committee Members Who Talk at All  
Say Root Drew It

8. Finance Bill  
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## HISTORY

Of the Filipino War as Told in Official Correspondence

IS SUPPLIED THE SENATE

Complying With Hoar's Resolution of Inquiry.

BEARS OUT PROFESSIONS

Of Best Intent Toward the Misguided Natives, Conditioned Solely on Submission.

Washington, March 5.—The president sent to the senate today the correspondence called for by resolution of Senator Hoar asking for information relative to our course in the Philippines. It is a very voluminous record, containing much that has already been made public and contains instructions by the president, proclamations by the Philippine commission and General Otis; reports of officers in the Philippines; all communications received from Aguinaldo or his assistants or proclamations issued by them; information concerning the treatment of prisoners or other inhabitants of the island by the insurgents, and also such information as has been received "as to aid or encouragement received by Aguinaldo and his followers from persons in the United States; as to what pamphlets, speeches or other documents emanating in the United States and adverse to its authority were circulated in part or in whole among the Filipino; as to arms acquired by the United States, among other inhabitants of the islands, or among the soldiers of the United States."

Referring to General Otis' proclamation, the president says: "No disapproval of the said proclamation was expressed by my secretary or of the war department. It was, in fact, approved by me, although no formal communication to that effect was sent to General Otis."

Included in the correspondence of last October between General MacArthur and Aguinaldo's representative, General Ambrosio Flores, in regard to the delivery of sick Spanish prisoners, is a protest against what he terms the "unpleasantness of the Americans. He says: 'It is a very voluminous record, containing much that has already been made public and contains instructions by the president, proclamations by the Philippine commission and General Otis; reports of officers in the Philippines; all communications received from Aguinaldo or his assistants or proclamations issued by them; information concerning the treatment of prisoners or other inhabitants of the island by the insurgents, and also such information as has been received "as to aid or encouragement received by Aguinaldo and his followers from persons in the United States; as to what pamphlets, speeches or other documents emanating in the United States and adverse to its authority were circulated in part or in whole among the Filipino; as to arms acquired by the United States, among other inhabitants of the islands, or among the soldiers of the United States.'"

In this connection, a cablegram from General Corbin is given, dated November 18, endorsing General Otis' course in the case of the Spanish prisoners. He says: "The letters of the insurgents imply a threat. Unless you see strong reason to the contrary, notify Aguinaldo that he and his advisers will be held personally responsible for any injury done to Spanish or American persons in violation of the laws and usages of war among civilized nations."

"The instructions to General Merritt are transmitted, but not those to General Otis, which the report says were given in cipher. The instructions from the president to General Merritt, May 28, 1898, direct the issuance of a proclamation, saying we 'have no quarrel with the people of the Philippines, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who either by active or by honest admission cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its gratitude and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.'"

The president's instructions to the Philippine commission of January 21, 1899, are given in full. The president writes: "The commission may render valuable assistance by examining with special care the legislative needs of the various groups of inhabitants and by reporting with recommendations the measures which should be instituted for the maintenance of order, peace and public welfare. It is my desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the Philippine islands, the commissioners exercise due respect for all the ideas, customs and institutions of the tribes and races which compose the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficent intentions of the government of the United States. It is also my wish and expectation that the commissioners may be received in a manner due to the honored and authorized representatives of the American republic duly commissioned on account of their knowledge, skill and integrity as well as of the good will, the protection and the blessings of a liberating rather than a conquering nation."

The record shows that on the 10th of May, 1899, President Sherman of the commission, notified Secretary Hay of a resolution of hostilities in order to get a vote from the insurgent congress in favor of autonomy, to which Secretary Hay replied as follows: "You are authorized to propose that, under the military power of the president, pending the action of congress, the government of the Philippines shall consist of a governor general appointed